The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, and GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, November 23.

Mr. Thomas Pinckney, from S. Carolina (in the place of Mr. W. Smith, appointed minister to Portugal) and Mr. Claiborne, from Tennessee (a newly elected member) appeared, and took the constitutional oath and their seats.

The hour of 12 being near at hand, the speaker announced it, and a message was sent to the Senate, to inform them they were met and ready to receive the communications of the President of the United States, agreeably to his appointment.

The members of the Senate attended accordingly, and about a quarter after twelve the President of the United States (after visiting the Senate chamber) entered the House, accompanied by his secretary and the heads of departments, and after being seated, rose and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and gentlemen of the house of Representatives,

I WAS for some time apprehensive, that it would be necessary, on account of the contagious sickness, which afflicted the city of Philadelphia, to convene the national legislature to some other place; this measure it was desirable to avoid, because it would occasion much public inconvenience, and a considerable public expense, and add to the calamities of the inhabitants of this city, whose sufferings must have excited the sympathy of all their fellow-citizens; therefore, after taking measures to ascertain the state and decline of the sickness, I postponed my determination, having hopes, now happily realized, that without hazard to the lives or health of the members, Congress might assemble at this place, where it was next by law to meet. I submit however to your consideration, whether a power to postpone the meeting of congress, without passing the time fixed by the constitution, upon such occasions, would not be a useful amendment to the law of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Although I cannot congratulate you on the re-establishment of peace in Europe, and the restoration of security in the persons and properties of our citizens from injustice and violence at sea; we have nevertheless abundant cause of gratitude to the source of benevolence and influence, for interior tranquility and personal security, for propitious seasons, prosperous agriculture, productive fisheries, and general improvements; and, above all, for a rational spirit of civil and religious liberty, and a calm but steady determination to support our sovereignty, as well as our moral and religious principles against all open and secret attacks.

Our envoys extraordinary to the French republic embarked one in July, the other early in August, to join their colleague in Holland. I have received intelligence of the arrival of both of them in Holland, from whence they all proceeded on their journies to Paris, about the 19th of September. Whatever may be the result of this mission, I trust that nothing will have been omitted on my part, to conduct the negociation to a successful conclusion, on such equitable terms, as may be compatible with the safety, honor, and interest of the United States—Nothing in the mean time, will contribute so much to the preservation of peace, and the attainment of justice than energy and unanimity as a manifestation of which on many former occasions, the people of the United States have given such memorable proof, and the exertions of those resources for national defence, which a beneficent providence has kindly placed within their power.

It may be confidently asserted, that nothing has occurred, since the adjournment of Congress, which renders, inexpedient, those precautionary measures, recommended by me, to the consideration of the two houses, at the opening of your late extraordinary session—If that system was then prudent, it is more so now, as increasing depredations strengthen the reasons for its adoption.

Indeed, whatever may be the issue of the negociation with France, and whether the war in Europe is, or is not to continue, I hold it most certain, that permanent tranquility and order will not soon be obtained; the state of society has so long been disturbed, the sense of moral and religious obligation so much weakened, public faith and national honor have been so impaired, respect to treaties, has been so diminished, and the law of nations has lost so much of its force; while pride, ambition, avarice, and violence, have been so long unrestrained, there remains no reasonable ground, on which to raise an expectation, that a commerce without protection, or defence will not be plundered.

The commerce of the United States is essential, if not to their existence, at least to their comfort, their growth, prosperity and happiness;—The genius, character and habits of the people are highly commercial, their cities have been formed and exist upon commerce; our agriculture, fisheries, arts and manufactures, are connected with and depend upon it; in short, commerce has made this country what it is;—and it cannot be destroyed or neglected, without involving the people in poverty and distress; great numbers are directly and solely supported by navigation; the faith of society is pledged for the preservation of the rights of commercial and sea-faring, no less than of the other citizens; under this view of our affairs, I should hold myself guilty of a neglect of duty, if I forbore to recommend, that we should make every exertion to protect our commerce and to place our country in a suitable posture of defense as the only sure means of preserving both.

I have entertained an expectation, that it would have been in my power at the opening of this session, to have communicated to you the agreeable information of the due execution of our treaty with his Catholic Majesty, respecting the withdrawing of his troops from our territory, and the demarcation of the line of limits, but by the latest authentic intelligence, Spanish garrisons were still continued within our country, and the running of the boundary line, had not been commenced, these circumstances are the more to be regretted, as they cannot fail to affect the Indians in a manner injurious to the United States, still however, indulging the hope, that the answers which have been given will remove the objections offered by the Spanish officers to the immediate execution of the treaty, I have judged it proper that we should continue in readiness to receive the posts, and to run the line of limits—further information on this subject will be communicated in the course of the session.

In connection with this unpleasant state of things on our western frontier, it is proper for me to mention, the attempts of foreign agents to alienate the affections of the Indian nations, and to excite them to actual hostilities against the United States; great activity has been exerted by those persons, who have insinuated themselves among the Indian tribes, residing within the territory of the United States, to influence them to transfer their affections and force to a foreign nation, to form them into a confederacy, and prepare them for war against the United States. Although measures have been taken to counteract these infractions of our rights, to prevent Indian hostilities, and to preserve entire their attachment to the United States, it is my duty to observe that to give a better effect to these measures, and to obviate the consequences of a repetition of such practices a law providing adequate punishment for such offences may be necessary.

The commissioners appointed under the 5th article of the Treaty of Amity Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and Great-Britain, to ascertain the river, which was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix mentioned in the treaty of peace, met at Passamaquaddy bay in October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and viewed the mouths of the rivers in question, and the adjacent shores and Islands, and being of opinon, that actual surveys of both rivers to their sources were necessary, gave to the agent of the two nations instructions for that purpose, and adjourned to meet at Boston in August: they met, but the surveys requiring more time than had been supposed, and not being then completed the commissioners again adjourned to meet at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, in June next, when we may expect a final examination and decision.

The Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the sixth article of the Treaty, met at Philadelphia in May last, to examine the claims of British subjects, for debts contracted before the peace, and still remaining due to them from citizens, or inhabitants of the United States. Various causes have hitherto prevented any determination, but the business is now resumed, and doubtless will be prosecuted without interruption.

Several decisions on the claims of citizens of the United States, for losses and damages sustained, by reason of irregular, and illegal captures or condemnation of their vessels, or other property have been made by the Commissioners in London, conformably to the seventh article of the Treaty—The sums awarded by the Commissioners have been paid by the British government, a considerable number of other claims, where costs and damages, and not captured property, were the only subjects in question, have been decided by arbitration, and the sums awarded to the citizens of the United States have also been paid.

The Commissioners appointed, agreeably to the twenty-first article of our Treaty with Spain met at Philadelphia, in the summer past, to examine and decide on the claims of our citizens for losses, they have sustained in consequence of their vessels and cargoes, having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty during the late war between Spain and France—their sittings have been interrupted, but are now resumed.

The United States being obligated to make compensation, for the losses and damages, sustained, by Britith subjects, upon the award of the commissioners, acting under the sixth article of the Treaty with Great Britain, and for the losses and damages sustained by British subjects, by reason of the capture of their vessels, and merchandize, taken within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, and brought into their ports, or taken by vessels originally armed in ports of the United States, upon the awards of the commissioners, acting under the seventh article of the same Treaty, it is necessary that provision be made for fulfilling these obligations.

The numerous captures of American vessels by the cruizers of the French Republic, and of late by those of Spain, have occasioned considerable expences in making and supporting the claims of our citizens, before their tribunals—the sums required for this purpose have in divers instances, been disbursed by the Consuls of the United States; by means of the same captures, great numbers of our seamen, have been thrown ashore in foreign countries; destitute of all means of subsistence, and the sick in particular have been exposed to grievious sufferings—the Consuls have in these cases also advanced monies for their relief; for these advances, they reasonably expect reimbursements from the United States.

The consular act relative to seamen requires revision and amendment; the provision for their support in foreign countries, and for their return, are found to be inadequate and ineffectual. Another provision seems necessary to be added to the consular act; some foreign vessels have been discovered sailing under the flag of the United States, and with forged papers; it seldom happens that the Consuls can detect this deception, because they have no authority to demand an inspection of the registers and sea letters.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

It is my duty to recommend to your serious consideration, those objects, which by the constitution, are placed particularly within your sphere, the national debts and taxes.

Since the decay of the feudal system, by which the public defence was provided for, chiefly at the expence of individuals, the system of loans has been introduced; and as no nation can raise, within the year, by taxes, sufficient sums for its defence and military operations in time of war, the sums loaned, and debts contracted have necessarily become the subjects of what have been called funding systems; the consequences arising from the constant accumulations of public debts, in other countries, ought to admonish us, to be careful to prevent their growth in our own—the national defence must be provided for as well as the support of government, but both should be accomplished as much as possible by immediate taxes, and as little as possible by loans.

The estimates for the service of the ensuing year will by my direction be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

We are met together at a most interesting period! The situation of the principal powers of Europe, are singular and portentous: connected with some by treaties, and with all by commerce, no important events there, can be indifferent to us: Such circumstances call with peculiar importunity, not less for a disposition to unite, in all those measures on which the honour, safety, and prosperity of our country depend, than for all the exertions of wisdom, and firmness.

In all such measures, you may rely on my zealous and hearty concurrence.

JOHN ADAMS.

UNITED STATES, November 22, 1797.

Having concluded his speech, and delivered copies of it to the President pro tem. of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President retired, the Speaker resumed his chair, and the house being gone to order, he, as usual, read the speech from the chair. This being done, on motion, it was referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order for to-morrow. Ordered also to be printed.

Mr. Williams observed it was not usual to attend to much business on the day the speech was delivered; but he should wish that they might take up the resolution of the Senate respecting the appointment of chaplains.

This motion was agreed to, and the resolve of the Senate having been read,

Mr. Macon objected to the form of it. If they were to agree to a resolution of this kind, he hoped it would be in the usual form. The Senate, without their concurrence to the resolution, had proceeded to elect a chaplain, which was contrary to former practice. They ought first, he said, to have known that this House would agree to have chaplains, before they had proceeded to an election. He called for the reading of the resolution.

Mr. Williams did not think the variation material.

Mr Venable wished to have the question divided as the resolution and election were two distinct things. He therefore moved to strike out the latter part.

Mr Dwight Foster saw no necessity for striking out any part of the resolution. It might be very well divided. He therefore moved that the sense of the house might be first taken on the former part.

Mr. Venable contented, and the first part was agreed to.

Mr. Williams then moved that the house proceed to the election of a chaplain—Agreed.

The Speaker informing the house that a previous nomination was necessary,

Mr. Williams nominated Dr. Green.

The serjeant at arms was directed to collect the ballots, and Messrs. Griswold and N. Smith be appointed tellers.

The votes being examined, Mr. Griswold reported the result to be,

54 votes for Dr. Green,
6 for Dr. Priestly,
3 for Dr. Blair,
1 for General Williams,
1 for Mr. Ustick.

Dr. Green was of course declared duly elected.

After reading a few private petitions, which were referred to the committee of claims, the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, November 24

Mr. Swanwick presented the petition of Dr. John Lockman, a surgeon in the southern department of the army, stating that he was now become a cripple, and praying for relief. Referred to a committee of claims.

Mr. Harper moved that the house form itself into a committee of the whole on the speech of the President of the United States.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr Dent was called to the chair. The speech having been read by the chairman,

Mr. Harper, and after him Mr. Lyon rose. The chairman determining the former to have the precedence,

Mr. Harper observed, that it had been usual for the house to present an address in answer to the communications of the President. He said he had in his hand the resolution has which heretofore been adopted, which he should submit to the consideration of the committee. It was to the following effect:

"*Resolved that a respectful address be presented by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech to both Houses of Congress at the commencement of the present session, containing assurances that the House will take into consideration the various and important matters recommended to their attention.*

Mr. Lyon said, he was opposed to a resolution of this kind. He had risen to have a different one, but the preference had been given to the gentleman from South Carolina. He wished to get rid of a debate of ten or fourteen days about the wording of an answer to the President's speech. He had it in contemplation to have returned an answer directly from the house, by appointing a committee to inform the President they were ready to go on with their business; as he wished also to get rid of the troublesome custom of turning out *en masse* to wait upon the President. If he were in order, he would read what he intended to have moved.

The chairman declaring it would be in order to read the opposition in his place, Mr. Lyon read as follows:

"*Resolved as the opinion of this committee, that the various subjects submitted to the consideration of Congress by the President of the United States, in his speech to both Houses at the commencement of the present session, ought to be taken into full and mature consideration by this House, and proceeded on with that due attention and dispatch, which their respective importance, and a just regard to the public interest may demand, and that a committee of members be appointed to wait on the President, and in the name of the House respectfully to assure him of its ready co-operation with the other departments of government, in all such measures as may be deemed advisable for the public good, and to promote the peace, happiness, and welfare of the United States.*"

Mr. Harper supposed it was not necessary to use any arguments to shew the propriety of adopting the same resolution which had hitherto been thought proper. He believed the occasions for innovation should be evident and strong, before they were resorted to. He had never heard any reason, in private or in public, for departing from the rule which had been laid down by their predecessors. With respect to the propriety of this mode of proceeding, if it should be called in question, he doubted not that there were members present who would shew that it was proper, and had been adopted after serious consideration; but the mode proposed having been the constant practice since the adoption of the present government, was a sufficient reason for continuing it. The gentleman from Vermont had said "it was a very troublesome and much derided ceremony." With respect to its being troublesome, that was the fault of gentlemen who were opposed to the measure. They might make objections to every sentiment in an answer, and by that means produce a long debate; otherwise the business would not be a troublesome one. As to its being a derided ceremony, he knew gentlemen who had caused themselves to be subjects of derision by their attempts to deride it; but whether those attempts had redounded to their own honor, or made them appear ridiculous, he left every one to decide.

Mr. Otis enquired whether the resolution of the gentleman just sat down was in order.

The Chairman replied, that the motion of the gentleman from S. Carolina must first be decided upon.

It was then put and carried by 52 votes in the affirmative.

The committee then rose and reported the resolution. The house took it up; when

Mr. Havens called for the yeas and nays, which having been agreed to.

Mr. Venable said, the yeas and nays having been determined to be taken, as he intended to vote in the negative, he thought it necessary to give his reasons for doing so. He did not wish to enter into a long discussion on the subject at present. It was well known, that the mode of proceeding in answering the address had occasioned considerable embarrassment in the House. It was not out of any disrespect to the chief magistrate, that he was opposed to it. The gentleman from South Carolina had said, that except inconveniences had grown out of the practice, it ought not to be altered. If the gentleman would stand on this ground, he would pardon his vote. It was not from a wish to innovate, that he wished the custom departed from, but because it had been found to be attended with real inconveniences. It was well known, that heretofore two or three weeks had been consumed in debating upon an answer to the speech, which he thought an unnecessary waste of time, and delay of public business. This he thought a serious evil, and a sufficient reason for departing from the former precedent, which was established at a time when this inconvenience was not seen. He was therefore, willing to change it.

Mr. Lyon said, it did not argue much for the age we live in, that they were to follow customs, merely because they had been established, which was all the reason the gentleman from South Carolina had given for adopting his resolution. He thought the gentleman last up had shewn sufficient ground for departing from the old practice. He himself had attended to every argument he had heard in that house and out of it on the subject, in his favor, and he did not think them of any weight.—He should wish to hear the reasons which gave rise to it. It was his opinion that they ought not to be bound by precedent, but every day endeavor to do better than they did the last.

The question was put, and the yeas and nays taken as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Baldwin, Bayard, Bullock, Chapman, T. Claiborn, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dent Edmond, Evans, Findlay, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freman, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Hanna, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Lady, Jones, Livingston, Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Morgan, Morris, Otis, Isaac Parker, Pinckney, Reed, Rutledge, Schuyeman, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, R. Sprigg, Swanwick, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tillinghast, Van Allen, Varnum, Wadsworth, J. Williams, R. Williams.—57.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baird, W. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Dawson, Edmondorff, Gallatin, Harrison, Havens, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, New, N. Smith, Stanford, A. Trigg, J. Trigg Van Cortlandt, Venable.—19.

Mr. Lyon said, the house had now determined upon an address. He would move what he thought would be a proper form. [He then read the substance of his resolution.

The Speaker said it was not now in order to say what the address should be. The gentleman might, after the committee was appointed, make his motion by way of instruction to the committee; for when the address should be reported, he might move his as a substitute.

Mr. Lyon questioned the opinion of the speaker as to his being out of order.

The Speaker declared he was so; if the gentleman still thought otherwise, he might appeal to the house.

Mr. Lyon submitted, and a committe of five was appointed to draft an answer, viz. Messrs. Otis, Dawson, Rutledge, Bayard, and Baldwin.

Mr. Harper said, amongst the unfinished business of last session, there was a bill for the more effectual collection of certain internal revenues. He wished it to be committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Gallatin said it was unusual to go into the consideration of a bill which originated in a former session, in this summary way.

The Speaker said he was about to observe, that the resolution of the committee of revisal and unfinished business, which had been agreed to, did comprize bills: They must of course be proceeded with according to the rule of the house on that subject, which he read.

Mr. Harper consented, and withdrew his motion.

Mr. Harper gave notice, that on Monday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill for establishing an uniform system of bankrupt laws for the United States.

Mr. Venable moved that a committee be appointed to consider whether any and what alterations are necessary in the law for regulating foreign coins.

He said very considerable loss had been experienced in different parts of the country by foreign coins, particularly by French crowns and he thought

some regulation on this subject was immediately neceſſary.

Mr. Macon and Mr. Harriſon ſpoke of the neceſſity of the meaſure and a committee of three was appointed.

Mr. Findley moved that the petition of Benjamin Wells, collector in the weſtern part of Pennſylvania, for further redreſs for injury ſuſtained by the inſurrection, preſented the other day, be referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Macon objected to its being ſent to a ſpecial committee on the ſame ground as when it was preſented—Mr. Hartley ſpoke in favour of a ſelect committee on account of the ſingularity of the caſe, and went into the merits of the claim—Mr. Sitgreaves wiſhed it on account of diſpatch, as the petitioner was waiting—Mr. Coit acknowledged the ſelect committee were generally more favourable to claims than the ſtanding committee, but he did not think this ought to make them depart from their uſual practice, particularly as the rule of the houſe was expreſſed on this head—[He read it]—Mr. Gallatin was in favour of a ſelect committee as the petition involved the queſtion whether any farther relief ought to be granted to perſons of this deſcription. He did not with this becauſe he was not in favour of farther recompence, for he and the people in his part of the country, thought there had been already more than ſufficient granted. He wiſhed the queſtion, however, to come into diſcuſſion, and to have a deciſion; and as the committee of claims uniformly threw out all claims which were not founded upon ſome law, they would certainly throw out this, as it rather aſked a favour, than demanded a right, he was in favour of its going into a ſelect committee.

The queſtion was put on reference to the committee of claims, and carried 38 to 37.

Mr Harper ſaid he ſhould lay upon the table ſome reſolutions reſpecting the mode of taking evidence in conteſted elections. It would be recollected, he ſaid, that the houſe had experienced great inconvenience for want of ſome fixed mode of taking evidence in ſuch caſes. Perſons had been obliged to attend here for inſtruction, they had gone back to take the evidence, and before they could return, the ſeſſion probably had cloſed. To remedy this inconvenience, it had been thought ſome permanent mode might be adopted, ſo as to prevent theſe double journies, and conſequent expences. The motion which he now ſubmitted, was brought forward in the ſeſſion before laſt, but poſtponed for want of time.

The reſolutions were read, and committed to a committee of the whole for Wedneſday

On motion, the houſe adjourned till Monday.

Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.
Received by the laſt arrivals.

MILAN, September 8.

We are on the eve of learning the greateſt events, peace, or the moſt active renewel of hoſtilities againſt the Imperialiſts. General Buonaparte has juſt paſſed in review all the diviſions of his army, and found them in the beſt order—animated by the ſame feelings, he ſaid, "Soldiers, in two months an honourable peace will recal you to your fire ſides, or you will be once more in the heart of Auſtria, or under the walls of Vienna." The French warriors cordially viewed either perſpective. Mean while, Buonaparte is lodged in a caſtle of the ancient Doge of Venice, *Manini*, in the environs of Codroipo, and not far from Udine, where are the plenipotentiaries of Auſtria.

Before his departure for Udina, he added a new member, the citizen Breſi, formerly employed in the war offices to the directory of our republic, declaring, that he "believed the little experience of thoſe in adminiſtration rendered this aid neceſſary." We ſtill flatter ourſelves with the greateſt hope of peace, as we are aſſured that gen. Buonaparte believes he may diſpenſe with the diviſions of generals Joubert and Maſſena, by ordering them to the interior of France to pacify, they ſay, and keep down the departments of the South, ready to declare in favor of royalty.—The French troops in quarter at Mantua have committed all kinds of exceſſes; they have pillaged the citizens and the inhabitants of the country, and carried off almoſt every neceſſary of life.—The commandants have at laſt rendered juſtice to the numerous complaints addreſſed from every quarter and given orders for no ſoldiers to leave their barracks. Murmuring at this order, ſome companies revolted, and they were obliged to call in the cavalry and ſome cannon to reduce the mutineers; a dozen of ſoldiers were ſhot and ſome officers were degraded. Gen. Leclerc ſhewed on this occaſion much wiſdom and firmneſs.—This day all is quiet, and the diſcipline conſtantly obſerved by the army of Italy, will not give way to inſubordination and anarchy. A perſon named Giardinetti, who levied contribution in Italy, in the name and authority of Buonaparte which he had never-theleſs not received, was beheaded here on the 22d Auguſt. The ci-devant marquis d'Entragues, who was kept here a priſoner, but to whom many favours were granted on his parol d'honneur, has fled with a woman, ſaid actually to be his wife.—This is the famed d'Entragues, the manuſcript of whom was publiſhed on the events of the 18th Fauctidor, (September 4.)

Extract of a letter from Vienna.—September 9

"The day before yeſterday, M. de Kretky, who left Udina the 5th inſt. arrived here as meſſenger extraordinary from the marquis de Gallo, with diſpatches. We do not learn that he has brought any thing concerning the reſult of the definitive negociations.—Our plenipotentiaries they ſay, inſiſt always on the expreſs accomplihment of Leoben, touching Mantua. The French plenipotentiaries appear more tractable in virtue of their new inſtruction, unleſs new circumſtances cauſe a ſecond change. Gen. Buonaparte has ordered a great number of troops to march towards the Venetian territories. Our army in Italy is in a moſt reſpectable ſtate. In both armies the reigning diſeaſes have diminiſhed ſince the great heats have moderated."

LONDON, *October* 3.

La Fayette was liberated Auguſt 27. Previous to which the Emperor aſked of him a declaration.—The item of the demand may be conceived from the following, which was the effect:

DECLARATION OF GEN. LA FAYETTE,
Dated Olmutz, Auguſt 26, 1797.

The commiſſion with which the Marquis de Chaſteller is intruſted, appears to relate to three points:

1. His Imperial majeſty wiſhes to aſcertain the true ſtate of our ſituation at Olmutz—I am not diſpoſed to prefer any complaint upon the ſubject; the detailed circumſtances reſpecting it may be found in the letters, received or ſent back, which were tranſmitted by my wife to the Auſtrian government; and if his imperial majeſty is not ſatisfied by reading over the orders ſent in his name from Vienna, I am willing to give the marquis de Chaſteller any information he may think proper to deſire.

2. His majeſty the Emperor and King, wiſhes to be aſſured that, upon my releaſe, I ſhall immediately ſet out for America.—I have frequently ſignified this to have been my intention. But, as an anſwer, under the preſent circumſtances, might ſeem to admit the right of exacting ſuch a condition, I do not judge it proper to comply with this demand.

3. His majeſty the Emperor and King, does me the honor to ſignify to me that the principles which I profeſs, being incompatible with the ſecurity of the Auſtrian government, it is his pleaſure that I ſhould not re-enter his dominions without his ſpecial permiſſion—I have duties from which I am not at liberty to withdraw myſelf. I am under obligations of duty to the United States—above all, I am under obligations of duty to France, and I can contract no engagement inconſiſtent with thoſe rights which my country holds over me. With theſe exceptions, I can aſſure the general marquis de Chaſteller, that it is my invariable reſolution never to ſet foot on any territory, ſubject to his majeſty the King of Bohemia and Hungary; conſequently I, the underſigned, engage myſelf to his majeſty the Emperor and King, never, at any time, to enter on any of his hereditary dominions, without having firſt obtained his ſpecial permiſſion, provided this engageiment is not underſtood to contravene the right my country holds over me.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE.

The Directory invited General La Fayette, to return to France, and this invitation has been renewed ſince the late revolution. He will no doubt accept the invitation, and go to Paris, to acknowledge the obligations that he is under for the interference of the Directory in his favor, but we underſtand he is going to Spain or Aix-la-Chapelle to take the waters for the recovery of his health.

The Orrington, American Indiaman, was attacked in the Britiſh Channel, by a French Privateer. She had means of defence and uſed them. The privateer ſtruck to her; when ſhe was bid to ſheer off, but to be more careful for the future of meddling with Americans.

PARIS, *September* 25.

DEATH OF GENERAL HOCHE.

It was yeſterday reported that Hoche had been poiſoned. "To day they ſay he died of a Polypus of the heart. The following is what the Redacteur ſays.

"The health of General Hoche has long been on the decline; but not ſo as to excite immediate apprehenſion of death. It is ſaid his ſudden death was cauſed by the rupture of a blood-veſſel. The republic has loſt in him one of its beſt generals, one of its moſt eſtimable citizens."

General Lemonie is appointed commander of the 17th diviſion, in the room of Angerau.

September 26.

Next Decade is appointed for the celebration of the funeral pomp in honor of General Hoche. His memory is to receive the ſame mark of honor in all the Communes on the third Decade of Vendemaire.

September 28.

The three Negociators from the United States are arrived.

The following letter from Italy, which is authentic, would induce one to believe that not the beſt underſtanding exiſts between the court of Vienna and the Prince of Conde. It is written by an officer of rank, under Prince Charles, to his brother; it is as follows:

"Our generals are much ſurpriſed at the new conſpiracy diſcovered in France, and ſorry it exiſted. All aſſure that our court had no hand in it.

"The Prince of Conde came the 12th September to viſit Prince Charles: but was received with the greateſt coolneſs. Prince Charles even told us that he was ſorry to ſee that Conde was here, and that but for him a definitive peace would have now been ſigned.

"While at dinner, Conde received diſpatches from Ruſſia, relative to his departure for that country with his army. It is certain that he is countenanced only by that court, and England. He is totally abandoned by ours. We even have orders to arreſt and try all thoſe who ſhall be found recruiting for him.

Septembe 29.

The funeral proceſſion which is to take place in memory of general Hoche, will be of the pompous kind; it will be as follows:

In the middle of the Champ de Mars, before the altar de la Patrie, a pyramid will be erected, on which will be engraven the name of general Hoche, the liſt of his principal victories.

The enclofure of the altar de la Patrie, will be ſurrounded by piled arms, by trophies, by inſcriptions, and by military ſtandards, tied up with crape and black ribbons.

Around the pyramid will be planted rows of poplar, between which chandeliers will ſuſtain veſes d'antique, in which perfumes will burn.

The front of the buildings of the Ecole Militaire will be decorated with tri coloured flags.

In the morning of the firſt decade of Vendemaire cannon will be diſcharged every quarter of an hour.

At 10 o'clock, the miniſters will wait upon the Directory, and the adminiſtrations, the central ſchools will aſſemble at the Ecole Militaire.

The ambaſſadors and diplomatic agents of foreign powers, will be invited to repair to the Ecole Militaire.

The father and family of gen. Hoche will attend in the carriages which will be ſent them by the miniſter of the Interior.

All the garriſon will parade and march to the Champ de Mars.

At 11 o'clock, the Executive directory, accompanied by its guards and retenue, will move towards the Ecole Militaire, which it will enter by the fourth gate.

The troops will march with reverſed arms. At intervals, the drums muffled, will perform a dead march; the trumpets and military muſic, alſo muffled, ſolemn muſic.

The Executive Directory will proceed on foot from the Ecole Militaire. It will enter the Champ de Mars preceded and followed by the conſtituted authorites, national inſtitute and the profeſſors of the central ſchools, and followed by its retinue. It will paſs between a double file of troops, which ſhall draw up after the directory have paſſed, and defended the entrance of the circle.

The members of the Executive Directory, the miniſters and all who compoſe the retinue, will carry in their hands, branches of oak, or laurel.

In the middle of the retinue, and before the Directory, will be carried the effigy of Gen. Hoche, with a trophy, and the military enſigns, which diſtinguiſh a general in chief. The whole will be carried by four veterans.

The Executive Directory, will take place at the altar de la Patrie.

Places will be reſerved for the miniſters, the diplomatic body, the conſtituted authorities, &c.

A ſeat will be appointed for the family of Gen. Hoche.

The effigy of that general will be placed before the Pyramid, upon an Alcove, adorned with chandeliers, &c.

The choirs of the repoſitory of muſic, and the Republican Theatre and Arts, will chaunt a funeral dirge.

The Preſident of the Directory will pronounce a diſcourſe.

Groups of young girls, arrayed in white, with girdles of black crape, will arrange themſelves before the Pyramid, and will ſing in choir.

One of the members of the national inſtitute holding in his hand a branch of laurel, will mount the ſteps of the Pyramid, and deliver the Eulogium of Gen. Hoche.

The choir of girls will recommence.

In the mean time, the ſoldiers of the different armies, will draw nigh to the Pyramid, with their arms reverſed.

They will ſing the Marſeilles Hymn.

A choir of men and women, accompanied by a ſymphony, will ſing the ſtanzas of AMOUR SACRE DE LA PATRIE. It will be followed by the CHANT DU DEPART.

The troops will file off from the Pyramid, in full parade. The generals and officers will pay the military honors to the Directory.

The Directory, the Miniſters and perſonages who compoſe the retinue, will depoſit, in turn, their branches of laurel, at the feet of the effigy of Gen. Hoche, and then return to the Ecole Militaire by the weſtern ſide of the Champ-de-Mars.

During the march, the artillery will fire at intervals, and the muffled drums and military inſtruments will play ſolemn muſic.

The Directory will return to the Palace Royal in the ſame order in which it went.

(Signed) LETOURNEUR,
Miniſter of the Interior.

BOURDEAUX, Oct. 3.

We read in No. 8, of the Frondeur, that Gen. Buonaparte being informed, that the Emperor had formed a ſecret league with the court of Rome, the object of which was to ſurprize him, had himſelf turned the tables upon thoſe two perfidious allies, and that his firſt coup-de main had been to ſurround THIRTY THOUSAND MEN, and compel them to lay down their arms, and that he meant to proceed to Rome, to chaſtiſe them into good faith, and open the eyes of credulous nations, by breaking the talliſman of a cunning court, which has owed its two long enjoyed power, only to ignorance and ſuperſtition.

This it ſeems reſerved for the Hero of Italy, to efface from the liſt of the States of Europe this modern Rome which has inundated the univerſe with blood and tears!

Private letters announce, that rebels under the command of Dominique Allier and St. Chiſtol, which compoſed the pretended armies of the two councils, amounting to 12 000 men, are purſued by Gen. Hackwin, who arrived the 29th ult. at Point Saint Eſprit.

The inſurgents propoſed to penetrate into the department of Ardiche, where Dominique Allier expected to receive ſome aſſiſtance; but they were forced to retreat; the national guards courageouſly oppoſed their paſſage, and forced them to fall back to the department of Vaucluſe, where Gen. Hocquin will be ready to give them a warm reception.

We are aſſured that Cerber, contractor for the horſe furniture of the army of Italy, has written home, announcing the ſignature of the treaty of peace with the Emperor.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Holland, to his friend in this City dated September 18.

"The two envoys from the ſouthern and middle parts of the United States arrived here to day from the Hague; at which place they had waited a fortnight for the arrival of Mr. Gerry; they are now on their way to Paris, hoping to be joined by that gentleman either on their route, or ſoon after their arrival at that city.

"Three of directory, viz. Reveilliere Lepeaux, Barras, and Rubel, by means of the armies, (who were induced by miſrepreſentations to believe that the legiſlature were concerned in a plot for the re-eſtabliſhment of royalty in France) have ſeized one of the other members of the directory. Barthelemy. Carnot, the remaining director would have been ſeized alſo, had he not made his eſcape; fifty-four members of the legiſlature have been ſeized alſo—the great general Pichegru is among them.

"In effecting this revolution the conſtitution has not been in the leaſt regarded; the directory ſure of the ſupport of the armies, have trampled it under foot, and yet have had the addreſs to make thoſe armies believe that is was the only way to preſerve the conſtitution.

"If you will read the 69th article of the French conſtitution, which forbids the marching of troops within twelve leagues of the ſeat of the legiſlature, you will ſee how that has been violated.

"After the ſeizure of the men, an accuſation againſt them was ſent to the remnant of the legiſlature, aſſembled in a haſty and unconſtitutional manner, and without being heard or ſuffered to appear in their own defence, were ſentenced to baniſhment (where the directory pleaſed)—by that legiſlature, he conſtitution has expreſsly forbidden to pronounce any greater puniſhment than reprimand, arreſt during eight days, and confinement during three days—Why not ſend them before that court expreſsly pointed out by the conſtitution for their trial? it could not be doubted but that this court would alſo have been ſufficiently overawed to pronounce the will of the directory. But why not ſuffer them to be heard before the legiſlature? that proſtrate legiſlature which returned thanks for its own humiliation. The fact is, the accuſation was ſupported by ſuch flimſy teſtimony, they were afraid the appearance of theſe men would ſhake it off. It does not appear that teſtimony was produced againſt any but Pichegru; and as he is moſt feared, that againſt him is produced in full length; it is a converſation which is ſaid to have paſſed between Pichegru and an emigrant, while Pichegru was at the head of his army. This emigrant has told it to a ſecond, who told it to a third, and this third emigrant is ſaid to have put it in writing more than a year after he had heard it—and this writing is ſaid to have been found by Buonaparte, (who is an inveterate enemy of Pichegru's) To the firſt Pichegru is made to unboſom himſelf in his firſt converſation, without having ever before ſeen him, and without his being able to advance any thing, to prove he was not a ſpy from the Jacobins, to whom this general is extremely odious, but who merely told him that he came from Conde. The converſation was relative to a reſtoration of royalty in France, and Pichegru for a ſtipulated price was to proclaim it at the head of his army.

"Would you as a magiſtrate have received this as teſtimony on the trial of a warrant for a ſhilling.

"But the plan is ſaid to have failed, becauſe Pichegru wiſhed to aſſociate in the plan the Auſtrians, and Conde objected to this, becauſe the Auſtrians by this means would have a ſhare of the honor of effecting the counter revolution. Would Conde have rejected the plan on this account becauſe theſe very Auſtrians with whom he has aſſociated himſelf, and with whom he had fought for this very purpoſe were to ſhare the glory of enſlaving a numerous people? In my opinion he would not.

"But had Pichegru been deſirous of effecting a counter-revolution would he have reſigned his command in an army where he was adored and where he could do more towards effecting the object than any where elſe, and retire ſo poor as to be obliged to ſell his horſes from his inability to keep them? I think he would not."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, dated at Paris, September 28—29.

"As for news I have none but what you know, I ſuppoſe—the 18th Fructidor has been heard of no doubt. The commiſſioners, Meſſrs. Pinckney and Marſhall, arrived here laſt night—Mr. Gerry is expected to day. We cannot ſay what may be the event, but expect they will be favorably received and hope they may be ſucceſsful.

Sept. 29—I have not learnt any thing worthy your notice ſince yeſterday"

A ſmall Britiſh ſquadron have deſtroyed in a Swediſh harbor, a French ſhip of war. In conſequence of this violation of their neutrality, the Swedes have taken the crew of the French veſſel under their protection, arreſted the Britiſh commodore, and put an embargo on his ſquadron. (*Fed Gaz.*

For Belfaſt and Port Glaſgow,
The Brigantine

Two Siſters,
Ephraim Robertſon, Maſter,

NOW lying at City-Point, will ſail very ſhortly—Any perſon wiſhing to contract for return freight, in the ſpring, from either of the above ports, will please apply in Belfaſt, to Hugh Montgomery—in Glaſgow, to Meſſrs. Craijie and Black, Merchants there—in Richmond, to Meſſrs. Mitchell and Gairdner, or to the Subſcriber here—and for paſſage, to him or the Captain on board.

ALEXANDER HORSBURGH.

Peterſburg, Nov 27, 1797. (9)

I do hereby declare, That Wilſon Davenport, of Lynchburg, is, in my opinion, a trifling puppy, and an approved coward.

RO. BURTON, jun.

Campbell, November 14, 1797. (2ii)

PURSUANT to a decree of the county court of Middleſex, in a ſuit in chancery, Overton Cuſby, and others, complainants, againſt William Segar, adminiſtrator of James Lee, dec James Lee, and Robert Lee, children of James Lee, defendants, Will be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on the 5th day of January next, if fair, if not, next fair day,

459 ACRES *of* LAND,

Lying in the county of Middleſex, in ſeparate tracts—the widows dower in ſaid land to be reſerved. The ſale to begin at the late dwelling houſe of James Lee, dec. Alſo, ſeventeen likely negroes; or ſo many of them as will be ſufficient to ſatisfy the complainants, the ſum of four hundred pounds current money.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

November 20, 1797.

NOTE. If all the above mentioned negroes are not ſold by the commiſſioners, they will be ſold at ſame time and place, by the

ADMINISTRATOR.

AGREEABLE to a decree of the court of Prince Edward, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on the 28th day of next December,

475 ACRES *of* LAND,

Belonging to the eſtate of William Walker, dec. lying on Appamattox river, in Prince Edward county. The ſale will be on the premiſes—One fourth part of the money muſt be paid down; twelve months credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, to the commiſſioners. All perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, as a diviſion is expected to take place at that time.

November 25, 1797. (tw)

FOR SALE,

LONDON BROWN STOUT, in Hampers of Six Dozen each.
ANTIGUA RUM, 3d proof, in Hhds. } For Notes at 60 Days.
MOLASSES, in Hhds. }
CORK-WOOD;
And CORDAGE of all Dimenſions,

By JOHN FOSTER.

Who wants to Hire,
For the enſuing Year,
Six or Eight Negro Boys,
And a Woman,
That underſtands Cooking.

Richmond, Dec. 5, 1797. (3)

THE Subſcriber takes this opportunity of acquainting his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken that noted houſe in Staunton, at the ſign of

Gen. Waſhington on Horſeback,

formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Heiſkill; where he is well provided with every neceſſary for the accommodation of gentlemen travellers, and others, who will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom. From his long experience in that line, he flatters himſelf he will be enabled to give general ſatisfaction.

JAMES EDMONDSON.

Staunton, October 30, 1797

RICHMOND, *December* 6.

Monday laſt being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, a ſufficient number of members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to proceed to buſineſs appeared and took their ſeats: The following officers were then choſen: John Wiſe, Eſquire, Speaker; Mr. John Stewart, Clerk; Major Henry Moſs, Serjeant at Arms, and William Drinkard, ſen. William Drinkard jun. William Breedlove and Daniel Creaton, door-keepers.

Extract of a letter from Port Marrine, dated July 28, 1797, to gentlemen in Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

After a confinement of nine days on board the Suſſex, of Philadelphia, owned by Meſſrs.——— merchants in that place, am at liberty to inform you of my ſituation at preſent.

On the 19th of this month, off Cape Finiſter, diſtance about 15 leagues, was boarded by a Spaniſh cruizer and brought in here, although from Bourdeaux, and bound to Cadiz in ballaſt only—They took from me my regiſter that is enforſed by ſeveral conſuls of the United States, in ports where I have been in, and laſt by Mr.———in the port of Bourdeaux; alſo my ſea letter, with the laſt mentioned endorſements, and the Mediterranean paſſport, my ſhips' articles, with the ſame endorſements, for my people, and all the documents of Bourdeaux; with our conſul's ſeal and ſignature on all of them: they alſo took from me my chief mate and even of my people, that I have not ſeen ſince, they have alſo every letter of orders that I have had from Meſſrs.——during the command of their ſhip, and others received from them in different ports, to the number of 30; indeed they have my accounts with my owners, for the years 1792, '93, '94, '95, '96, and now for '97, ſo far, that they have not left me a ſingle paper, and every day plundering ſome thing or other; but rely on it gentlemen, that I have notified every particular of it; I was taken out of the ſhip yeſterday, and brought to a place called Pontevedra, where finding an interpreter, and I found he was a lawyer that the owner of this cruizer had employed, he queſtioned me every way, I acknowledged to every one of my papers, and certified that there was the whole of the papers that I ever had concerning the property; and it being the property of——— natives of America, and reſidents of Philadelphia. Vigo is ſouth of this, diſtance about 9 miles, where I find they have five Americans ſtopt, or brought there and condemned not having a ſea-letter; this being a bye-place, that there is not a merchant here to converſe with.

I went to Bourdeaux from Newry in Ireland agreeable to my orders in ſearch of a cargo of Indian corn, left there in 1795, there I found about 5000 buſhels of it unſold, and there applied to get away the remainder but the national convention had paſſed a decree, that no grain whatever, ſhould be exported although proving it to be American property; and there ſtrove to get a freight for the Suſſex, to any port, for there is no time limited for me to go home provided I could employ the ſhip to the benefit of my owners. My orders alſo mention ſhould nothing turn up there, to proceed with the ſhip in ballaſt, to Liſbon, and there addreſs myſelf to you, where I hope you have a letter for yourſelves and for me.

Gentlemen I drew more money in Bourdeaux than what paid the ſhips diſburſements and part charges. I ſhould be glad for a correſpondent in Vigo, of your mentioning an order to draw as little money as poſſible to attend the rights of Meſſrs———. We have not been brought to trial as yet, nor will not for two weeks, for having all my papers to tranſlate from ninety two to the preſent date. I think it will take them that time, and then if the property is condemned, I ſhall ſeek for redreſs, and not leave the property until I hear from my owners, for here there is neither law nor juſtice, and they are about unhanging my rudder this preſent moment. Gentlemen, my advice is to Meſſrs.——and a few lines by return of poſt, will be an encouragement to your moſt humble and obedient ſervant.

PHILIP ATKINS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleſton, to his friend in Peterſburg, dated November 21, 1797.

"We have again diſcovered a moſt daring plot, that was to have been put in execution by a parcel of French negroes. Their plan was to have ſet fire to the town in four different places, blow up our powder-houſe, and then murder every white perſon, men, women, and children. Chriſtmas eve was the time fixed for this horrid ſacrifice. But we have got hold of ſome of their leading men, and this morning two were hanged at our Public Market place. There are a number now in jail waiting for a further diſcovery."

Departed this life, on Sunday the 19th ultimo, at his ſeat in Eſſex county, Mr ROBERT MANN, who labored under bodily affliction upwards of 20 years; and for ſeveral months paſt, he gradually declined perfectly reſigned and patiently waiting for his diſſolution. He was 73 years of age laſt June. He honeſtly, by induſtry and frugality, accumulated an important eſtate. He was a worthy huſband and parent, a good maſter, and a real and ſincere friend.

James River Company.

At a Meeting of the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the JAMES RIVER COMPANY, on the 10th day of July, 1797.

RESOLVED, That all holders of Shares in the James River Company, on which there has been a ſubſcription to the loan under the act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed in the ſeſſion of 1795, be requeſted to pay to ROBERT POLLARD, the Company's Treaſurer, the balance of ſaid ſubſcription, being TEN DOLLARS, on each Share, on or before the firſt Monday in September next, and that all ſhares on which there remains any part of the aforeſaid requiſition unpaid on the ſecond Monday in December, enſuing, will, on that day, be ſold, at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond, or ſo many of them as will be ſufficient to pay ſuch balance. The ſale to commence at twelve o'clock.

Extract from the minutes,

ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk.

By Laſt Night's Mail.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

The Senate, in a body, this day waited on the Preſident of the United States, with the following Anſwer to his addreſs to both Houſes, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

To the Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

THE communications you have tho't proper to make in your ſpeech to both houſes of Congreſs, on the opening of their preſent ſeſſion, afford additional proofs of the attention, integrity and firmneſs which have always marked your official character.

We cannot but approve of the meaſures you had taken to aſcertain the ſtate and decline of the contageous ſickneſs which has ſo lately afflicted the city of Philadelphia, and the pleaſing circumſtance that Congreſs is now aſſembled at that place, without hazard to the health of its members, evinces the propriety of your having poſtponed a determination to convene the National Legiſlature at and other place—We ſhall take into conſideration the law of 1794 on this ſubject, and will readily concur in any amendment which may be deemed expedient.

It would have given us much pleaſure to have received your congratulations on the re-eſtabliſhment of peace in Europe and the reſtoration of ſecurity to the perſon and property of our citizens from injuſtice and violence at ſea—But tho' theſe events ſo deſirable to our country and the world, have not taken place, yet we have abundant cauſe of gratitude to the great diſpoſer of human events for interior tranquility and perſonal ſecurity, for propitious ſeaſons—proſperous agriculture, productive fiſheries and general improvement, and above all, for a rational ſpirit of civil and religious liberty—and a calm but ſteady determination to ſupport our ſovereignty againſt all open and ſecret attacks.

We learn with ſatisfaction that our Envoys Extraordinary to the French Republic had ſafely arrived in Europe, and were proceeding to the ſcene of negociation—and whatever may be the reſult of the miſſion, we are perfectly ſatisfied that nothing on your part has been omitted which could in any way conduce to a ſucceſsful concluſion of the negociation upon terms compatible with the ſafety, honor and intereſt of the United States.—And we are fully convinced that in the mean time a manifeſtation of the unanimity and energy of which the people of the United States have given ſuch memorable proofs, and a proper exertion of thoſe reſources of national defence which we poſſeſs, will eſſentially contribute to the preſervation of peace and the attainment of juſtice.

We think, Sir, with you, that the commerce of the United States is eſſential to the growth, comfort and proſperity of our country—and that the faith of ſociety is pledged for the preſervation of the rights of commercial and ſea-faring, no leſs than of other citizens—and even if our negociation with France ſhould terminate favorable, and the war in Europe ceaſe, yet the ſtate of ſociety which unhappily prevails in ſo great a portion of the world, and the experience of paſt times, under better circumſtances, unite in warning us that a commerce ſo extenſive, and which holds out ſo many temptations to lawleſs plunderers can never be ſafe without protection and defence—and we hold ourſelves obliged by every tie of duty which binds us to our conſtituents, to promote and concur in ſuch meaſures of marine defence as may convince our merchants and ſeamen that their rights are not ſacrificed, nor their injuries forgotten.

We regret that notwithſtanding the clear and explicit terms of the treaty between the United States and his Catholic majeſty the Spaniſh garriſons are not yet withdrawn from our territory, nor the running of the boundary line commenced. The United States have been faithful in the performance of their obligations to Spain, and had reaſon to expect a compliance equally prompt on the part of that power. We ſtill however indulge the hope, that the convincing anſwers which have been given to the objections ſtated by the Spaniſh officers to the immediate execution of the treaty will have their proper effect, and that this treaty, ſo mutually beneficial to the contracting parties will be finally obſerved with good-faith. We therefore entirely approve of your determination to continue in readineſs to receive the poſts and to run the line of partition between our territory and that of the King of Spain. Attempts to alienate the affections of the Indians, to form them into a confederacy, and to excite them to actual hoſtility againſt the United States, whether made by foreign agents or by others, are ſo injurious to our intereſts at large, and ſo inhuman with reſpect to our citizens inhabiting the adjacent territory, as to deſerve the moſt exemplary puniſhment and we will cheerfully afford our aid in framing a law which may preſcribe a puniſhment adequate to the commiſſion of crimes ſo heinous.

The ſeveral objects you have pointed out to the attention of the legiſlature, whether they regard our internal or external relations ſhall receive from us that attention which they merit, and we will readily concur in all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary, either to enable us to fulfil our engagements at home, or to cauſe ourſelves to be reſpected abroad. And at this portentious period, when the powers of Europe, with whom we are connected by treaty or commerce, are in ſo critical a ſituation—And when the conduct of ſome of thoſe powers towards the United States, is ſo hoſtile and menacing, the ſeveral branches of the government are, in our opinion, called upon, with peculiar importunity, TO UNITE—And by union not only to deviſe and carry into effect thoſe meaſures on which the ſafety and proſperity of our country depend, but alſo to undeceive thoſe nations who regarding us as a weak and divided people have purſued ſyſtems of aggreſſion inconſiſtent with a ſtate of peace between independent nations. And, Sir, we beg leave to aſſure you, that we derive a ſingular conſolation from the reflection, that at ſuch a time the Executive part of our government has been committed to your hands. For in your integrity, talents and firmneſs we place the moſt entire confidence.

To which the preſident was pleaſed to make the following reply:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I thank you for this addreſs.—When, after the moſt laborious inveſtigation, and ſerious reflection, without partial conſiderations, or perſonal motives, meaſures have been adopted or recommended, I can receive no higher teſtimony of their rectitude, than the approbation of an aſſembly, ſo independent, patriotic and enlightened, as the Senate of the United States.

Nothing has afforded me more entire ſatisfaction than the coincidence of your judgment with mine, in the opinion of the eſſential importance of our commerce, and the abſolute neceſſity of a maritime defence. What is it, that has drawn to Europe the ſuperfluous riches of the three other quarters of the globe, but a marine? What is it that has drained the wealth of Europe itſelf into the coffers of two or three of its principal commercial powers, but a marine?

The world has furniſhed no example of a flouriſhing commerce, without a maritime protection: And a moderate knowledge of man and his hiſtory, will convince any one that ſuch prodigy ever can ariſe. A mercantile marine and a military marine muſt grow up together; one cannot long exiſt without the other.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, November 28, 1797.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Monday, November 27.

Mr. Otis, from the committee appointed to draft an addreſs in anſwer to the Speech of the Preſident of the United States, reported the following, which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow:

SIR,

While our ſympathy is excited by the recent ſufferings of the citizens of Philadelphia, we participate in the ſatisfaction which you are pleaſed to expreſs, that the duration of the late calamity was ſo limited, as to render unneceſſary the expenſe and inconvenience that would have been incident to the convention of congreſs in another place: And we ſhall readily attend to every uſeful amendment of the law which contemplates the event of contagious ſickneſs at the ſeat of government.

In lamenting the encreaſe of the injuries offered to the perſons and property of our citizens at ſea, we gratefully acknowledge the continuance of interior tranquility, and the attendant bleſſings of which you remind us, as alleviations of theſe fatal effects of injuſtice and violence.

Whatever may be the reſult of the miſſion to the French republic, your early and uniform attachment to the intereſt of our country—your important ſerviſes in the ſtruggle for its independence—and your unceaſing exertions for its welfare—afford no room to doubt of the ſincerity of your efforts to conduct the negociation to a ſucceſsful concluſion, on ſuch terms as may be compatible with the ſafety, honor and intereſt of the United States. We have alſo a firm reliance upon the energy and unanimity of the people of theſe States, in the aſſertion of their rights, and on their determination to exert, upon all proper occaſions, their ample reſources in providing for the national defence.

The importance of commerce, and its beneficial influence upon agriculture, arts, and manufactures, have been verified in the growth and proſperity of our country. It is eſſentially connected with the other great intereſts of the community. They muſt flouriſh and decline together; and while the extenſion of our navigation and trade, naturally excites the jealouſy, and tempts the avarice of other nations, we are firmly perſuaded, that the numerous and deſerving claſs of citizens engaged in theſe purſuits, and dependent on them for their ſubſtance, has a ſtrong and indiſputable claim to our ſupport and protection.

The delay of the Spaniſh officers to fulfil the treaty exiſting with his Catholic majeſty, is a ſource of deep regret.—We learn however, with ſatisfaction, that you will ſtill indulge hopes of removing the objects which have been made to its execution, and that you have continued in readineſs to receive the poſts. Diſpoſed to perform with fidelity, our national engagments we ſhall inſiſt upon the ſame juſtice from others, which we exerciſe towards them. Our abhorrence cannot be too ſtrongly expreſſed, of the intrigues of foreign agents, to alienate the affections of the Indian nations, and to rouſe them, to acts of hoſtility againſt the United States. No means in our power, ſhould be omitted, of providing for the ſuppreſſion of ſuch cruel practices, and for the adequate puniſhment of their atrocious authors.

Upon the other intereſting ſubjects noticed in your addreſs, we ſhall beſtow the requiſite attention. To preſerve inviolate the public faith, by providing for the due execution of our treaties; to indemnify thoſe who may have juſt claim to retribution upon the United States, for expenſes incurred in defending the property, and relieving the neceſſities of our unfortunate fellow citizens; to guard againſt evaſions of the laws intended to ſecure advantages to the navigation of our own veſſels; and eſpecially, to prevent by all poſſible means, an unneceſſary accumulation of the public debt, are duties which we ſhall endeavour to keep in view, and diſcharge with aſſiduity.

We regard, with great anxiety, the ſingular and portentous ſituation of the principal powers of Europe. It was devoutly to be wiſhed, that the United States remote from this ſeat of war and diſcord; unambitious of conqueſt; reſpecting the right, of other nations; and deſirous, merely, to avail themſelves of their natural reſources, might be permitted to behold the ſcenes which deſolate that quarter of the globe, with only thoſe ſympathetic emotions which are natural to the lovers of peace, and friends of the human race. But we are led by events to aſſociate with theſe feelings a ſenſe of the dangers which menace our ſecurity and peace. We rely upon your aſſurances of a zealous and hearty concurrence in ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to avert thoſe dangers;—and nothing on our part ſhall be wanting to repel them which the honour, ſafety and proſperity of our country may require.

NEW-YORK, November 29.

PLEASING and AUTHENTIC.

By captain Grant, who arrived here yeſterday, in 41 days from Amſterdam, we have the means of announcing from the authority of the American conſul, reſident in that city, that the three American commiſſioners, to the republic of France, had ſafely arrived at Paris, that they were received with every mark of reſpect and politeneſs, and that there was not the ſmalleſt doubt of their ſettling the miſunderſtanding between the two countries, to the ſatisfaction of the Federal Government. Boſton Paper.

A report circulates freely in the city that a veſſel in a ſhort paſſage from Hamburg, going into the harbour of Boſton, has been ſpoken with by a captain of a veſſel arrived at this port, from the Bay of Chaleur, who learned from the Hamburg captain that the emperor of Ruſſia had engaged to furniſh 150,000 men to the Emperor of Germany. We give it as mere report, which this day's mail muſt confirm or contradict.

In the accounts from the Upper Rhine of 12th September, we obſerve that the circle of Suabia, as well as the elector of Franconia and the Upper Rhine, had applied to the Emperor of Ruſſia for his mediation in the approaching peace to be negociated for the Empire: and that the elector of Mentz had propoſed that the whole empire ſhould apply to him for his co-operation to maintain the *integrity* of the empire, and to procure a *Conſtitutional Peace.*

An Excellent Stand for Merchants!

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more Years, the following TENEMENTS, *ſituated at Aylett's Warehouſe, on Mattapony River, to wit:*

TWO STORE HOUSES each with an ACCOUNTING and two LUMBER-ROOMS under the ſame roof—and at a convenient diſtance from the Store-Houſes, are placed two large and commodious GRANARIES, immediately on the bank of the river, with Spouts to convey Grain, and where veſſels may be loaded without loſs of time.—May be had with one of the Store-Houſes, a LUMBER-HOUSE, which is well calculated for the reception of Wet Goods. Immediate poſſeſſion may be had in the above Tenements, and for terms, apply to the Subſcriber near the premiſes.

P. AYLETT.

King William, Dec 5, 1797. (4)

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Mr. John Ballendin, dec'd. are hereby requeſted to bring them in without delay whether they have been made known to the executor or not. Requeſts of a ſimilar nature have been frequently made before the death of the executor, in conſequence of his power of attorney, and the ſubſcribers ſtill more anxious to cloſe his adminiſtration, have determined to diſpoſe of all the aſſets of that eſtate, agreeable to law, immediately after the firſt day of July, 1798, after which it is expected no further application will be made.

T. BLACKBURN.
JESSE EWELL.
JAMES EWELL.

☞ ALL perſons are deſired to make known their demands againſt the eſtate of Thomas William Ballendine, dec'd. to JESSE EWELL, Adm'r.

Prince William, May 23, 1797. (J. S. D. M.)

NEW DRUG & MEDICINAL STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

H. J. CRAWFORD

IS now opening for ſale, in the brick corner ſtore, lately occupied by Meſſrs. Lenox and Davidſon, four doors below the Eagle-Tavern, a very extenſive aſſortment of the beſt Drugs and Medicines, Shop Furniture and Surgeons Inſtruments, Paints, Colors, &c. with the moſt approved Patent Medicines, which are juſt arrived in the Nelly and Kitty from London—He has alſo received a freſh ſupply for his wooden ſtore, one door below Col. Gambie's at both of which, Practitioners, Druggiſts, and Country ſtore-keepers will be ſupplied with any of the above article at a conſiderable allowance.

ALSO, A LARGE QUANTITY OF

RED BARK,

of a ſuperior quality, will be ſold low by the cwt.

Orders from any part of the country executed with punctuality and diſpatch.

The above articles will be ſold for cath, produce or public ſecurities.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted, who will be initiated in the ſtudy of Medicine, with whom premiums will be agreed.

PURSUANT to a decree of the high court of chancery, will be Sold, on Thurſday the 7th of December next, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder,

A TRACT *of* LAND,

In Cheſterfield county, late the property of Mann Sowell, dec. containing 100 acres; to ſatisfy a debt due Francis Locket. The ſaid land lies near the coal pits; is all in wood; the ſoil is tolerable good; and there is a great proſpect of coal.

GEORGE MARKHAM,
THOMAS WATKINS,
WILLIAM FINNIE, } Commiſſioners.

November 13, 1797. (3w)

VIRGINIA COAL.

THE Subſcribers have for ſale their different Coal-Yards, on James River, viz: at Manchester, Warwick, and at their new yard, oppoſite Rockett's, on the Manchester ſide, beſt STONE COAL, from the New Pits on Falling-Creek, adjoining the Black Heath Coal Pits which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for cash; or they will barter for Weſt India produce, Iron, Steel, Nail Rods, Oil, Fiſh, or other articles uſually brought from the Northern States to Virginia. ☞ The quality of the Coal is equal to any in the ſtate.

CORNELIUS BUCK & CO.

Manchester, October 25, 1797. (6w)

In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
Samuel Griffin, plaintiff.
and
William Brown, ſurviving partner of the late houſe of Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, Sampſon Mathews, and Major Wilcox, Defts

THE defendant, William Brown, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here, on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted, in ſome news paper, of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol, in the ſaid city.

(A copy)
Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

At September Botetourt court, 1797.

John Pitzer, Pl'ff
Againſt,
Michael Derrick, Adam Fox, and Elizabeth his wife, Philip Fry, and Mary his wife, and Barbara Derrick, Jonathan Derrick, Roſanna Derrick, John Derrick, and Eve Derrick, infants, under the age of twenty-one years, and heirs at law of John Derrick, dec'd. by their guardians and Nicholas Bowman and Catharine his wife, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendants, Adam Fox, and Elizabeth his wife, Philip Fry, and Mary his wife, and Barbara Derrick, Jonathan Derrick, Roſanna Derrick, John Derrick, and Eve Derrick, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid defendants do appear here on the ſecond Tueſday in November next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and be publiſhed at ſome church in the Pariſh of Botetourt in the county aforeſaid, on ſome Sunday immediately after Divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe of ſaid county.

(A Copy)
Teſte,
(8w†) WILLIAM WITE, D.

Mecklenburg County, Quarterly Court, 1797.

Allen Young, and Hannah Clark, Executor and Executrix of James Clark, dec. Plts
Againſt
Howard Bailey, and William Johnſon, Executor, &c. of George Stainback, deceaſed, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant, Bailey, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid defendant do appear here, on the ſecond Monday in March next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newspaper, in Richmond or Peterſburg, for eight weeks ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

(A Copy)
(8‖) W. BASKERVILL, C. C.

A FEW BALES OF
Coarſe Cloths & Coatings,

Juſt arrived, to be diſpoſed of very low, by the ſubſcriber, on Shockoe Hill, for approved notes, payable in four & ſix months.

WILLIAM WISEHAM.

Oct. 23, 1797.

Joſeph Boyce,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has RECEIVED by the lateſt arrivals, a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

In addition to his former Stock.

Likewiſe, the moſt Elegant Articles in

MILLINERY,

And the Neweſt Faſhions in

LADIES DRESSES.

RICHMOND COTTAGE, July 1, 1797.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all perſons that have claims againſt the eſtate of Zachariah Sneed, dec. of Pittſylvania county, either by bond or note, are deſired to bring them forward, on or before the 21ſt of November, 1798, or elſe they will be barred of recovery.

WILLIAM SNEED, Adm'r.

November 24, 1797. (8)

Hez. L. Wight & Co.

Have for SALE *at their Store, oppoſite the Poſt-Office,*

ANTIGUA and N. E. RUM;
FRENCH BRANDY;
APPLE BRANDY;
HOLLAND GIN;
MOLASSES;
LOAF and BROWN SUGAR;
COFFEE;
PEPPER;
CHOCOLATE;
SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

Richmond, Auguſt 24, 1797. (t.f)

Gamble & Temple,

HAVE received by the Juno, Planter, Alknomak and Eliza, from Liverpool, and Helen, from London, a general aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be ſold on equitable terms for Cash or Country produce. They have alſo, For SALE,

BROWN SUGAR,
LOAF do.
COFFEE,
PORTER, in barrels, containing three doz.
ANTIGUA RUM.
FRENCH BRANDY,
A quantity of excellent back country
WHISKEY,
BUTTER, by the firkin,
150 bls. BEST HERRINGS,
2000 lbs. SEINE TWINE.

October 30, 1797. (tf)

NOTICE.

The BUSINESS heretofore tranſacted in the NAME of

ICHABOD HUNTER,

of this city, having ceaſed, he requeſts all thoſe indebted to him by bond, note or open account, to make payment as early as poſſible—Such of the laſt deſcription as cannot conveniently comply, are requeſted to ſettle their accounts on Bond.

The Buſineſs will be carried on hereafter under the FIRM of

Hodgſon & Hunter,

Who have received by the Ship BRUNSKILL, from WHITEHAVEN, a very general ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, equitable terms, for CASH or PRODUCE

Richmond, Oct. 19, 1797. (t.f.

SAMUEL MYERS,

One Houſe below the Eagle-Tavern, has Received a FRESH SUPPLY *of*

PORT WINE,

In Pipes and Quarter Caſks, of very Superior Quality,

GENUINE FRENCH BRANDY, and
ANTIGUA RUM,
Firſt Quality SUGAR, in Barrels and Hogſheads,
MOLASSES, and COFFEE;
Which he will Sell at moderate prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond Auguſt 10, 1797. (t f

JUST OPENED,

By the SUBSCRIBER, *in the Store oppoſite to Meſſrs.* GAMBLE & TEMPLE's,

MADEIRA,
LONDON PARTICULAR,
And other Qualities, three years Imported, } WINES
OLD PORT and SHERRY,
JAMAICA, WEST-INDIA, and COUNTRY Made, } SPIRITS.

BEST HYSON, &c. TEAS.
LOAF and BROWN SUGAR;
LINSEED and TRAIN OIL;
COFFEE;
BARLEY;
PICKLED SALMON;
CHINA and EARTHEN-WARE;

With many other articles, which he ſells Wholeſale and Retail, for Country Produce and Cash; and expects that his friends and the public, who are pleaſed to buy from him, will find the articles good, and at reaſonable prices.

HUGH WARDEN.

Richmond, September 12, 1797

Samuel P. Braddick.

Late Apprentice to Mewburn & Co.

HAS juſt received, and now opening, ſecond door above the Eagle Tavern, a very extenſive aſſortment of Fancy and Coarſe

GOODS,

partly conſiſting of Broad Cloths, Caſſimeres, Swans-downs, Elaſtic Cloths, Negro Cottons, and Planes; Flannels, Blankets, Oznaburgs, Iriſh Linens, Sheetings, Brown, Iriſh, and Scotch, Shreetings; Brown Hollands, Cambricks, Long Lawns, Handſome Veſt Patterns, Mens' Boots and Shoes, Boot Legs, Splatterdaſhes, Beaver and Coarſe Hats, Buffaloe Great-Coats, Camlet Cloaks and Coats, Suſpenders, Watches, Seals, with Cyphers, Ladies Faſhionable Head Dreſſes, and Fur Caps, Thread-Lace, Sattin Cloaks, Muſlins, Muſlinets, Dimities, Calicoes, Chintzes, India Humhums, Shawls, Lutеſtrings, Perſians, Mode, Florentines, Tiffanies, Gauzes, Feathers, Flowers, Fans, Diapers, Sandals, Morocco Slippers, Leather Slippers Very Complete Tea Caddies, Dreſſing Caſes, Perfumery, Neck-Laces, Looking Glaſſes, &c. &c.—Which he will ſell low by wholeſale or retail, for caſh or produce.

Richmond, November 12, 1797.

W. MEWBURN

Has imported, by the late arrivals, a general aſſortment of London

GOODS,

Which will be opened this week, in one of Mr. Roſs's new brick houſes, on the main ſtreet.

Richmond, November 20, 1797.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has juſt received by the brig Two Siſters, from Glaſgow, and the ſhip Induſtry, from London,

A general and well ſelected Aſſortment of

GOODS;

Which he will ſell by wholeſale or retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for cash, produce, or on the uſual credit:

—Amongſt which are—

Napt Cottons, Plains, Dutch and Rose Blankets, Coarſe and Fine Cloths, Milled and Double Milled Caſſimeres, Swans' Downs, Farey Cords, very Fine Flannels, Hats, Hardware of all kinds, Durants, Wildbours, Crapes, Bombazeens, Silk, Cotton, Worſted, and Gauze Hose Caſſicoes, Chintzes, &c. Plain, Striped, Checked, and Timboured Muſlins, Cambrick, Ribbons, Gloves, Pocket-Books, Ladies' Elegant Shoes, Slippers, and Sandals, Gentlemens' Shoes, Tortoiſe Shell and Horn Combs, Nuns's Thread, Seine and Shop Twine, Double and Single F. Gun-Powder, Double Sealed Battle ditto, Shot, &c. &c.

N. B. A few elegant Thermometers and Barometers.

Richmond, November 20, 1797. (tf)

☞ *The Charles Carter.*

THOMAS GILLIAT,

Has the pleaſure of informing his friends of the arrival of the above ſhip from London, in which he has a very extenſive aſſortment of

FALL and FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

In addition to thoſe he has already received by former veſſels.

Richmond, November 15, 1797. (tf)

FALL GOODS.

Buchanan, Dunlop, and Co.
Of Peterſburg;
And Dunlop, Pollock, & Co.
Of Mancheſtea—

HAVE received by the Charles Carter and Ceres, from London, Induſtry, from Liverpool, and Two Siſters, from Glaſgow, a large and general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Well adapted to the preſent ſeaſon; which will be ſold at moderate prices, by wholeſale or retail, and every ſpecies of country produce received in payment, at the moſt liberal prices.

November 15, 1797. (4tw)

WYLLIE & LANGLEY,

HAVE juſt received by the Charles Carter, Ceres, and Little William, a large and general aſſortment of

GOODS:

—Amongſt which are—

Pine Apple, Brick, and Double Glouceſter Cheeſe; London Brown Stout, in 6 dozen Caſks; Playing Cards, of a ſuperior quality; London Boot Legs; Red Bark, in one and two ounce phials; Single, Double, and Canniſter Battle Gun-Powder; Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Richmond, November 28, 1797.

Doctors Cringan & Adams,

BEG leave to inform their freinds and the public, that they have received by the Ceres, a well ſelected aſſortment of genuine

MEDICINES,

From a houſe of approved reputation in London, which they are now opening for ſale, at their ſhop, the firſt door above the Eagle Tavern, in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Spencer, merchant.

As their importations will be ſmall and very frequent, and the conſtant attendance of one or both the partners will be given to the ſhop, the freſheſt medicines, and the utmoſt accuracy in their preparation, may be depended upon.

Doctors C. & A. alſo propoſe to practice Medicine and Surgery jointly, and pledge themſelves to give the moſt pointed attention to thoſe families in town or country, who may favor them with their cuſtom.

Doctor Adams will reſide in the rooms above the ſhop.

Richmond, November 20, 1797.

N. B. To avoid the very fatal effects which may ariſe from errors in verbal meſſages, 'tis hoped that orders for medicines, both as to quality and quantity, may be expreſſed in writing

A LIST of nine hogſheads To-

bacco, at Yocomoco and Kinſale warehouſes, which have been inſpected over and above two years, viz.

Marks.	No.	Grols.	Tare.	Nett.	By whom made.
W. M.	3	1239	76	1163	Wm. Middleton's eſtate.
	4	1305	75	1290	
	5	1309	74	1235	
I G. B.	1	1175	140	1035	Jer. G. Bailey's do.
G. C. T.	11	864	105	759	Geo Turberville.
I R.	1	1240	96	1144	Jer. Ruff's eſtate.
G G.	1	1156	112	1044	Geo. Gill.
I. R.	2	1112	106	1096	John Rocheſter.
W. M.	1	1120	85	1115	Wm. Middleton's eſtate.

Thoſe who may hold the notes for the above Tobacco, are requeſted to made application for the ſame, or it will be expoſed to public ſale, agreeable to law.

JOHN CRABB, Inſpector.

November 8, 1797 (12‖)

THE Partnerſhip entered into on the firſt day of June, 1792. between John Gregorie and William Barkſdale, under the firm of Gregorie and Barksdale, ceaſes this day by mutual conſent.

Peterſburg, Virginia, November 12, 1797.

THE COMPLETE HORSE
TRAVELLER,

WILL Stand the enſuing Seaſon at Buck Hill (on the ſouth ſide of James River) about a mile from Richmond, and will be let to Mares at SIX GUINEAS the Seaſon, FOUR GUINEAS the Leap, and TWELVE GUINEAS inſurance, either of which, with a DOLLAR to the Groom, to be paid before the Mares are removed. The inſurance money will be returned on application with proof that the Mare did not prove with foal.

In addition to what paſturage there may be at Buck-Hill, I have rented (at one hundred pounds per annum) a conſiderable quantity of the Falls plantation for the purpoſe of paſturage, equal to any in the State. Great attention will be paid to Mares and to keep the fences in good order, but will not be reſponſible for any accident.—I am not in poſſeſſion of certificates of the pedigree or performance of Traveller: Mr. William Barkſdale of Peterſburg (well known to many on this continent) who has ſet upwards of two years been in Europe, and who purchaſed the horſe intending to have returned to Virginia this fall, omitted ſending them with the horſe. The following is an extract from the letter Mr. Barkſdale on his purchaſing the horſe wrote me, viz.

"*London 9th April*, 1797.

"I yeſterday met with a Horſe which pleaſed me far better than any one I have ſeen ſince I have been in Europe; "the gentleman's ſituation obliged him to ſell him, and I "was extravagant enough to give five hundred pounds "ſterling cash down for him—HIS FIGURE and BLOOD "are equal to any thing in the kingdom—he was raiſed "by the famous Turf O'Kelly, who ſigns his pedigree. "A few years ago fifteen hundred pounds was offered for "him and refuſed: He ſtands high on the racing calender, "and has won ſeveral king's plates—I thought the horſe "a great bargain or I ſhould not have bought a ſecond, as "you gave me orders for only one. His age fifteen hands "three inches high, full of bone, and the fineſt ſet of legs "you ever beheld, nine years old this ſeaſon.

"WM. BARKSDALE"

I doubt not but the foregoing will (until the proper certificates arrive) be ſatisfactory to all who are acquainted with Mr. Barkſdale or his character——TRAVELLER is a beautiful bay, his fine figure and juſtneſs of form are ſuch as to excite the admiration of all who ſee him, and the beſt judges have acknowledged that he ſurpaſſes even what (from the high encomiums they had heard paſſed on him) they had conceived, and I may venture to ſay (as a very worthy gentleman obſerved) he is ſo perfect that even envy itſelf will be at a loſs to find a fault—Paſturage GRATIS.

JAMES STRANGE.

Mancheſter, 23d November, 1797. } tf

THE ELEGANT THOROUGH BRED HORSE,
THE BAY COLT,

ABOUT five feet two inches high, daily growing and improving, being only four years old, is a fine dark bay colour and beautifully marked, will ſtand (if no ſold before) the enſuing ſeaſon at CHALMERIA, ſituated in the county of Dinwiddie, between the Nanzeen and Cox's Roads, about eighteen miles above Peterſburg, and will be let to Mares at FOUR GUINEAS the Seaſon, TWO and a HALF GUINEAS the Leap, and EIGHT GUINEAS Inſurance, with THREE QUARTER DOLLARS to the Groom.

the BAY COLT was purchaſed in London by Mr. William Barkſdale of Peterſburg, and is of the very beſt ſtock in England, as appears by the certificate of Lord Grotvenor, as follows viz:

"31ſt January, 1797. This is to certify, that The "Bay Colt was got by High-Flier, dam by Eclipſe from "Young Cade, which was the dam of Vauxhall.

"GROSVENOR." (Seal.)

N. B. The Cade Mare the dam of Vauxhall was alſo "the dam of Dulcinea Mambreno, Cervantes and Sancho, "all firſt runners"

Good and extenſive paſturage, gratis, but will not be liable for any accident.

JAMES STRANGE.

Mancheſter, Nov. 23d. 1797.

☞ I would SELL THE BAY COLT, on a credit of one, two and three years.

To all whom it may Concern!!

I INTEND to prefer a petition to the enſuing ſeſſion of the general aſſembly of this ſtate, to liberate my perſon from the falſe, illegal, oppreſſive, tyrannical, and, to me, ruinous, impriſonment, which I have ſuffered ſince about ten o'clock of the night, between the 3d and 4th days of May laſt, under color of a writ, iſſued from the United States Diſtrict Court of Virginia, at the ſuit of John Heathcote and James Dall, of Baltimore, merchants, being the laſt and only reſort I have left (perjury excepted) to get releaſed. As I have made application to the ſtate diſtrict court of this place, both at their May and laſt ſeſſion—in the firſt inſtance, as my counſel reſted entirely on the court's granting redreſs for ſo flagrant a violation of the ſtate laws; and being uninformed of the circumſtances of my offering unexceptionable bail, &c. added to the marſhal's deputy producing ambiguous teſtimony, which led the court to believe I was impriſoned here at my own choice, it was decided, "the buſineſs did not come under the juriſdiction of a ſtate diſtrict court." I then had a petition drawn up, and forwarded to my attorney at Richmond, to be laid before the United States diſtrict court; but it was his opinion, ſuch an application was improper, as, at my requeſt, he had, before then, had a judgment entered up—which, when I ordered to be confeſſed, I was ſhut up, not a ſoul allowed to come near me; and although I paid for my own board to a gentleman at the next door, it was with a great deal of trouble and entreaty, he or his ſervants could be admitted to bring me a mouthfull of victuals, or a drink of cold water: Neither of which ever was allowed me, except when the runaway ſlaves in gaol were ſerved, and often then with difficulty. A complaint to this diſtrict court (which, fortunately for me, was then ſitting) partly removed theſe hardſhips: But under ſuch diſcipline, I ſhould, without heſitation, confeſſed a judgment to any perſon, or for any ſum; as I was informed one of my friends had propoſed entering my ſecurity for the priſon bounds, but was adviſed even that relief could not be given me, before judgment, if it could, it would not agreed any man ſhould riſk his property, in a caſe where I had ſuch a ſubſtantial proof of a reſpect to the laws being inſtituted to protect my perſon. In my laſt remonſtrance to the diſtrict court here, although I ſtated facts which I could have proved, it was handed into court towards the cloſe of the ſeſſion; and I ſuppoſe not time to take it up—as I have heard nothing more of it.

JOHN DUNBAR, of Staffordcounty, ſtate judiciary, diſtrict of Frederickſburg.

Dumfries gaol, Virginia, November 6, 1797. } (4w)

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover county, a Pale Red COW, with two large white ſpots, one on her left flank, the other between her forelegs, judged to be four years old, unmarked. Appraiſed, according to law, to three pounds.

MOSES HARRIS.

November 9, 1797.

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